



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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30 September 1993

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Central African Republic

Kolingba, Patasse Discuss Takeover Date, Security

AB2909220593 Dakar PANA in French 1613 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] Libreville, 29 Sep (Pana)—Central African Republic [CAR] Head of State Andre Kolingba and his successor, President-elect Ange Patasse, today discussed the latter's date of installation and security issues. After the meeting, Ange Patasse said the meeting took place in a calm and brotherly atmosphere. The new CAR president added that he might assume office in a month, just after the second round of legislative elections.

On security, Patasse said that Enoch Derant-Lakoue's government will leave no stone unturned in checking acts of banditry and crime in the country. "Now," the CAR president stated, "our concern is to preserve peace during the transitional period." Ange Patasse, however, refused to make any comment on the promise to "stretch a hand of brotherhood" in the running of the government.

Gabon

Opposition Party Splits; New Party Formed

AB2809210093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 28 Sep 93

[Excerpt] A new political party has been formed in Gabon. It is called the Rally of Democrats [Rassemblement des Democratres] and was created as a result of the split within

the Union of Gabonese People. News of the split was revealed on 28 September. The Union of Gabonese People is one of the member parties of the Coordination of Democratic Opposition. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Presidential Group, Opposition Continue Talks

AB3009121693 Paris AFP in French 2225 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Sep (AFP)—The negotiations between the presidential group (Political Forces of the Conclave, FPC) and the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition (USOR), continue their meeting in a plenary session to try to find a solution to their points of divisions, it was learned from a reliable source.

Strong divisions still subsist between the two delegations that comprise 80 members on both sides, on the approval of a constitutional text regulating the transition as well as the neutrality of the organs during that period.

The problems on these issues essentially relate to the reorganization of the High Council of the Republic (the transition parliament) and the appointment of a new prime minister, a reliable source said.

The USOR supports Etienne Tshisekedi, who was elected prime minister by the Sovereign National Conference in August 1992, whereas the FPC believes that the legitimate prime minister is Faustin Birindwa, who was appointed by President Mobutu Sese Seko after dismissing Tshisekedi following the January 1993 military mutiny.

Kenya

President Moi Appeals for Unity To Preserve Peace

EA2909172393 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1242 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi at the opening of the Nairobi International Show at Jamhuri Park—live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Ladies and gentlemen, for our people to continue engaging themselves in the agricultural activities I have just outlined, they need peace and political stability. As I have said on various occasions, we can only develop if we choose to remain united and to live in peace with one another. Where there is no peace, there is likely to be famine, because people have no time to engage in productive activities.

Regrettably, some of our leaders do not seem to appreciate that politics is not everything. Such leaders keep on derailing the efforts for our people. For the last two years, Kenyans have done more talking and have tended to neglect other useful economic activities. But elections are now behind us and we should direct our efforts to development matters. This is the message I would want all leaders, irrespective of their political beliefs, to convey to their supporters. Let us all resolve to make Kenya a better place to live in notwithstanding our political differences. It is very tempting to take peace for granted. But an event such as this show cannot be staged in the midst of social turmoil and civil disobedience. Indeed, it is the peace that is prevailing in this nation which makes it possible for us to stage events [such] as this show in various parts of the country. As we enjoy this year's Nairobi International Show, let every one of us reflect upon the need to remain united to contribute to the sustenance of peace and prosperity among our people.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is now my pleasure to declare the 1993 Nairobi International Show officially open. Thank you.

Somalia

Clandestine Radio Claims UNOSOM Kills 35 in Shelling

EA2909203093 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1745 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Summary from poor reception] Over the past 24 hours, UNOSOM's forces have continued to shell various sections of Mogadishu. The areas they shelled included

(?National House), Police Headquarters, the German Embassy, Shaykh Suffi Mosque, and other areas.

The shellings resulted the deaths of 35 people, including children, women and the elderly. Entire families were wiped out and more than 70 people injured. Large amounts of property were destroyed.

An official appealed to the peace-loving nations of the world to stop the massacre of innocent Somalis.

Uganda

Official Confirms Government Commitment to Elections

AB2809205693 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 28 Sep 93

[Text] The first deputy prime minister and national political commissar, Mr. Eriya Kategaya, has reaffirmed government commitment to ensure that the forthcoming constituent assembly elections as well as the general elections are free and fair in order to promote and maintain the stability of the country. Mr. Kategaya was speaking to the American ambassador to Uganda, Mr. Johnnie Carson, who called on him in his office in Kampala.

He said that there is need to have elections which are believed in by the people, adding that the people should be given a free choice on the kind of political system to be adopted. He observed that if Africa is to become stable, then it must develop a political system which accommodates all groups of people irrespective of their political affiliation. It is for this reason, he added, that the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government adopted a broad-based government which has resulted into the unity of the country.

The national political commissar cautioned against opposition which leads to destruction of people's lives and property. He explained that the forthcoming general elections will be based on the outcome of the debate of the constituent assembly. The deputy prime minister and his guest also discussed a wide range of topics with particular reference to the social, political and economic developments of Uganda.

Afrikaner Volksfront Halts Talks With Government, ANC

MB2909153993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] The Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front, AVF] has terminated its talks with the government and the ANC [African National Congress], saying that there can be no follow-up meetings without the recognition of full self-determination and a volkstaat [national state]. The Executive Council of the AVF said after a meeting in Pretoria that statements made by the state president and Mr. Nelson Mandela overseas recently made the continuation of talks on self-determination and an Afrikaner homeland impossible. According to the AVF, both leaders indicated that they did not recognize these demands. The front felt that it would now have to take other measures to ensure the freedom of the so-called volk. It said the directorate for mobilization of the AVF would now take action.

National Party, ANC React

MB2909193693 Johannesburg SABA in English 1908 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] Pretoria Sept 29 SABA—The African National Congress [ANC] and National Party [NP] both say they are disappointed at the Afrikaner Volksfront's [National Front, AVF] suspension on Wednesday of bilateral talks. The AVF said the decision, taken by an Executive Committee meeting in Pretoria, was prompted by President F W de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela's utterances abroad that the Afrikaner's claim to a volkstaat [homeland] and self-determination was not recognised.

A statement signed by AVF leader Constand Viljoen and Conservative Party [CP] leader Ferdi Hartzenberg said the AVF was now forced to consider "other methods" to ensure the Afrikaner's freedom.

In its response, the ANC said in a statement it had held bilateral negotiations with the AVF "in an effort to resolve the serious problems facing our country". "The ANC regards it as unfortunate that the AVF has adopted the positions enunciated in its statement."

It remained committed to negotiations with the AVF. "We therefore look forward to receiving an official communication from the AVF with regard to these negotiations."

NP media director Marthinus van Schalkwyk was more outspoken in his response. "The AVF's statement...is a desperate attempt by Gen Viljoen to maintain unity in the AVF following heavy criticism (of the talks) by some AVF members like the CP and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement—AWB]. "Gen Viljoen and the AVF's attempt to appease the more radical elements among their membership is wrong," Mr. van Schalkwyk said.

Gen Viljoen should rather carry on with negotiations, he added. "The AVF's views can only be accommodated if it is put forward in the negotiations process. The CP and AWB's strategy had led them to a dead end. Any hope of accommodating the AVF's viewpoint will cease should Gen Viljoen give in to these threats (of the CP and AWB)," Mr. van Schalkwyk concluded.

Mandela Warns Buthelezi of Isolation Over 'War Talk'

MB3009053593 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela says Inkatha Freedom Party leader Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi is in danger of being totally isolated over his war talk. The ANC leader told a meeting of the Free Election Fund in New York that several people have tried in vain to persuade Dr. Buthelezi to return to negotiations. The Free Election Fund is a charity organization which supports impartial voter education in South Africa.

[Begin recording] [Mandela, in English] Instead of responding, as you are aware, he has now declared war and called upon the Zulus to arm themselves to fight. We hope that wiser counsels in the Inkatha Freedom Party will warn him about the dangers of such a move. There is a danger of him being hopelessly isolated, because my impression in the meeting which I have had with [Afrikaner National Front leader] General Constand Viljoen is that of a responsible man who understands that violence is neither in the interests of South Africa, of the people of South Africa, nor of the Afrikaner in particular.

[Buthelezi, in English] I never said that Zulus must arm to fight. In fact, he is the commander and the founder of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] himself, and he is the one who is sending out Umkhonto cadres, you know, to train in India and Uganda and other places, and Transkei, and now Mr. Mandela has the temerity now to say I have said that Zulus must take up arms and fight. If Zulus were in a position to take up arms and fight, there's no person in South Africa who can face us, who can face us as Zulus now, when it comes to fighting. But I'll continue, myself, to be committed to peaceful change, and I don't believe in settling things through war. [end recording]

Possible AWB Tie to Attempt To Kill ANC's Mokaba

MB2909155193 Johannesburg SABA in English 1506 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 29 SABA—Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze on Wednesday confirmed that an Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement, AWB] member, arrested in connection with a charge of terrorism last week, told police during their

investigation about a plot to kill African National Congress [ANC] Youth League leader Peter Mokaba. Police were still investigating details of the alleged plot. As soon as police became aware of the alleged plot against Mr. Mokaba's life they told the ANC's Matthew Phosa. Capt Kotze said.

Earlier on Wednesday the ANC said the police had told the organisation about a plot to plant a bomb at or near Mr. Mokaba's home. "We have every reason to suspect that the right-winger might have both national and international right-wing connections, as in the murder of South African Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani," ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said in a statement.

ANC on 'Right Wing Plot'

MB2909175893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1722 GMT 29 Sep 93

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress, ANC]

[Text] On Tuesday, 28 September the ANC [African National Congress] received information from Lt. General le Roux head of investigations based at SAP [South African police] Headquarters in Pretoria, of a right wing plot to assassinate ANC NEC [National Executive Committee] member and president of the ANC Youth League, Peter Mokaba.

According to the information, the police obtained confessions from right wingers who were arrested for the bomb planted at the Bronkhorstpruit Mall a week ago. Following the Bronkhorstpruit Mall incident, the plot was to plant a bomb at or near Peter Mokaba's home in Johannesburg.

The ANC welcomes the efforts made by the police to inform the organisation of the impending attack on Peter Mokaba. We are however disturbed by the refusal of the police to provide us with the names of the suspects or to say whether this planned attack was part of a wider offensive. We have every reason to suspect that the said right wingers might have both national and international right wing connections, as in the murder of the General Secretary of the SACP [South African Communist Party] Chris Hani.

The ANC demands:

That the names of the right-wingers be disclosed and their confessions made public.

Information on whether the unit arrested is implicated in any other acts of terror around the country.

That the right wingers be speedily brought to justice. Plans to attack senior members of the ANC including Joe Slovo and Tokyo Sexwale, have been on the increase in recent months. Similarly right wing terror against ordinary men and women have been on the increase, as in Koppies and various towns of the western Transvaal.

It is the right wing element within the government coupled with the inability or unwillingness of the security forces to act decisively, that has emboldened ultra-right wingers to act with impunity.

The immediate threat to the process of peace and democracy in our country remains the broad right wing coalition of blacks and whites. This coalition represents a minority of our population and must be exposed.

The clarion call to the majority of our people is to stand up in defence of the gains made at the multi-party negotiations forum and the whole process of peace and democracy. We believe that only an organised force for peace and democracy can stem the tide of ultra-right wing terrorism and prevent the destabilisation they are working to achieve.

The ANC condemns the plot to assassinate Peter Mokaba and the use of violence to resolve political differences. We believe that the multi-party forum offers an opportunity for the people of our country to resolve their differences amicably through the process of negotiations.

We call on all right wingers to break with the past and join the majority of South Africans in discussions that will lead to a prosperous, peaceful and democratic future. Issued by the ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa, 1993 September 29

Mokaba Urges APLA To Accept TEC's Peacekeeping Units

MB2909145493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1337 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] Durban Sept 29 SAPA—African National Congress Youth League [ANCYL] President Peter Mokaba urged the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] on Wednesday to accept joint peace-keeping units of the Transitional Executive Council [TEC]. Speaking at the University of Durban-Westville, he also castigated Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

He pressed the Pan Africanist Congress' [PAC] armed wing APLA to reconsider its stance towards the TEC's proposed joint peace-keeping force. He said: "We have been told by our sister liberation movement that if we form the TEC peace-keeping force they will still attack us...The PAC must sit back and reconsider."

To tremendous applause from at least 1,000 students, Mr. Mokaba added: "No one talks war with the ANC. Hold hands with us, we are in the eye of the storm and we must defeat a common enemy."

While he appealed for a compromise with APLA, saying there could never be freedom for the ANC if there was oppression of the PAC, Mr. Mokaba warned: "There is no way we can allow anyone to direct his guns against us and live to tell the story."

He condemned APLA for not speaking to him in 1984 when he had been immersed in the armed struggle, saying: "When there were conditions to shoot they were nowhere to be found. Only now when we have a platform to debate, they go underground."

Mr. Mokaba said Mr. Buthelezi was a Savimbi, referring to rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi who reverted to war after losing the election in Angola. "The Savimbis of South Africa are beginning to rear their heads ...shouting violence," he said. "These are indeed the terrorists and no amount of prayer or persuasion will succeed, therefore we have to prove that whoever attacks us is digging his own grave."

Lashing out at Mr. Buthelezi he said: "What does Gatsha (Buthelezi) know about war, we will defeat Gatsha (Buthelezi)—if he survives we will be able to arrest him. "His noises about civil war remain a noise. There will never be a civil war as long as the ANC doesn't want it."

Mr. Mokaba later toned down his remarks and said it was not the ANC's policy to target individuals but systems. He said when the ANC fought against Mr. Buthelezi "our intention is to liberate him, too". "We feel pain at heart when we see one of our members—Gatsha (Buthelezi)—joining forces with our enemies," he said.

Mokaba 'Bullet or Ballot' Remark Called 'Incitement'

*MB2909113793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0840
GMT 29 Sep 93*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 29 SAPA—A remark by ANC [African National Congress] Youth League President Peter Mokaba on Tuesday that Internal Stability Division members had to choose between "a bullet or ballot" was a direct incitement to murder policemen and their families, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Craig Kotze said.

The ANC policy of deliberately sowing mistrust between township residents and the police is a recipe for continuing violence, Capt Kotze said in a statement.

ANC Blames Right Wing for Alleged ANC Pamphlets

*MB2909154793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1404
GMT 29 Sep 93*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress, ANC: "Press Release on Smear Pamphlet in Middleburg"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress]-Eastern Transvaal Region has noted with utter contempt the distribution of pamphlets in the white town of Middleburg smearing the name of the ANC and the forthcoming elections. The pamphlets distributed this week are not

from the ANC, they are a product of the ultra-rightwing fringe who are nothing else but arch-enemies of democracy and racial harmony.

The pamphlets titled "The Success Story: Our Struggle for Liberation" dated June 1993 and addressed "senior staff and marshalls" is a deliberate misrepresentation of ANC policy with a clear objective of putting fear and uncertainty to the civil service, the SAP [South African police], the SADF [South African Defense Force], and the general white constituency with regard to the democratic changes that are sweeping the country. The sick ultra-rightwing fringe wants to gain the support of the already mentioned institutions and the white electorate against the Transitional Executive Council, against the holding of non-racial elections next year and mostly against an ANC led democratic government. These self-professed racists are stooping low to what they have been taught over the years by the apartheid system to achieve their satanic objective, they are engaging in "political dirty tactics". Just as the apartheid system failed, they are also bound to fail!

The ANC has never categorised people as settlers, it regards all South Africans to be equal before the law and a democratic government. The ANC also regards South Africa to belong to all who live in it, black and white. Under an ANC government all people, immaterial of their religious background or the colour of their skin, will have the same human rights which will be enforced by a court of law. The ANC will not make political appointments to skilled positions in the civil service or any other government division, only merit and efficiency will be used as a yardstick for appointments or employment. An ANC government will retain its commitment to an effective and competent civil service and other sectors of governance, those who are currently serving in the government service have nothing to fear from an ANC government unless they are ineffective and incompetent.

The ANC appeals to all peace and democracy loving South Africans to hold hand together as South Africa marches to prosperity, peace, justice and democracy. Let not the enemy of prosperity separate us, let no racist propagandist separate us! We belong together, black and white. Let us swim together lest we sink together. Ignore those cheap dirty tricks propagandist who only have self interests at heart. We have the interest of our country at heart. We are patriots. Issued by: Mr. Jackson Mthembu publicity secretary - ANC Eastern Transvaal Region, 29 September 1993. The people shall govern!!

Releases Alleged Document

*MB2909155693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1410
GMT 29 Sep 93*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress, ANC, on "Circular No 213-6" issued in June 1993 to "senior staff and marshalls": "The Success Story: Our Struggle for Liberation"]

1. The armed struggle and constant threat of violence forced the white regime to negotiate for the so called peace.
2. The psychological warfare through the churches to create a guilt complex with whites was a victory over Christians.
3. The mass action was a successful method to rip the nation's economy to pieces and to create panic of the rich settlers.
4. The constant uproar in black education is the fourth key for liberation through education because the white regime simply cannot meet all our demands!
5. All four tactical attacks leaves the regime powerless and gradually giving in to our demands.
6. All these help to create a feeling of helplessness and despair and to loose confidence in their government. Be careful not to upset the farmers too much before we gain control of the SAP [South African police] and SADF [South African Defense Force].
7. The constant pressure of violence and economic uncertainty force De Klerk to surrender power to the oppressed people, without a war like in Namibia!

Affirmative Action Strategy After April 27, 1994

The greatest fear of the white settler is to loose his job, his farm or house and all the luxuries! This will enable the new democratic government to tax them to the utmost, while our comrades in MK [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] continue with their part of the struggle.

1. Surplus land will be redistributed among our people.
2. All positions in the public services will be replaced by comrades.
3. The security forces will be reconstructed with our comrades to protect our people. Whites were protected for 350 years. Let them experience to be second class citizens!
4. No ammunition will be available to white settlers.
5. Health institutions will be Africanised and whites will pay according to their income to enable them to contribute to their liberated brothers.
6. Some white schools will be allowed because most settlers will pay their last cent for white education and this will provide more money for our people.
7. Pension funds and insurance companies collected billions over the years, will be to our disposal for education of comrades in the years to come.

NP Reacts to PAC Warning Against Lifting Sanctions

MB2909135593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] The National Party [NP] has condemned the behavior of the secretary general of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], Mr. Benny Alexander, at the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid. This followed allegations by Mr. Alexander that the government was responsible for 90 percent of the violence in South Africa, and that this violence was part of the conspiracy to reduce the black population and frustrate majority rule. The NP said in a statement that the PAC was conducting its own war of terror through its armed wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army]. It added that the PAC had been taken over by a gangster element which believed that the instigation of violence and racism could be switched on and off at random. The National Party accused the PAC of being unpatriotic for conducting party politics at an international forum.

Inkatha Official Shot Dead Outside East Rand Home

MB2909151193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] The chairman of the Inkatha Freedom Party at kwaThema on the East Rand, Mr. Samuel Motha, has been shot and killed in front of his house. Spent AK-47 rifle cartridges were found at the scene.

South African Press Review for 30 Sep

MB3009134693

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Affirmative Action Becoming "Racism-in-Reverse"—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 28 September in its page 6 editorial comments on the Transnet (Transportation Network) decision to hire people from "disadvantaged backgrounds" from now on," saying: "The 20,000-strong Salstaff association, representing White employees of Transnet, accuses the organisation of discriminating against White employees and applying tokenism in a rush to put in as many Black faces as possible at various levels of the company." The Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa (Eskom) has also "made changes to drastically cut the number of White employees, according to the Conservative Party. It forecasts large-scale retrenchments of Whites once an African National Congress [ANC] government comes to power." "Affirmative action is one thing; the deliberate employment of Blacks only is racism-in-reverse, will create new social problems with growing numbers of White unemployed, and will heighten the resistance to change from the Right, which will more and more represent the displaced, retrenched and jobless White workers."

THE STAR

"Volkstaat" To Avoid Unnecessary Conflict—Political Correspondent Kaizer Nyatumba writes on page 16 of Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 30 September that "given their fear of wholesale change, it might not be a bad idea to let people like Viljoen and the Afrikaner Volksunie (AVU) [Afrikaner National Union] have their 'volkstaat' [people's state]." Nyatumba believes "they should have something to show for their involvement in negotiations, thus giving peace a chance." There should, however, be a proviso that "a 'volkstaat' remains part of a united, federal South Africa, that its laws do not contravene the Bill of Rights, and that non-Afrikaners living there will have the rights enjoyed by other South Africans." Nyatumba believes the AVU and the followers of the Afrikaner National Front's (AVF) Constand Viljoen "could well embrace the idea." "The same, of course, would have to apply to the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] in Natal-kwaZulu. And what do we stand to lose by making this concession? Nothing. Instead, we would be doing our best to avoid unnecessary conflict."

BUSINESS DAY

Editorial Sees "Hope" for South Africa—"When Winnie Mandela says the time for war talk is over, as she did at a rally on Tuesday, perhaps South Africa really is on the road to peace," declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 30 September. "There is still a long way to go, of course, but the past week may well mark a turning point in South Africa's steady progress to democracy." Winnie Mandela's "moderated stance" was not echoed by ANC youth leader Peter Mokaba at the rally. "but even his familiar call for the withdrawal of the police's internal stability unit from the townships has a positive side. There is some agreement from the police themselves with the view that policemen in the townships should be drawn from the communities 'to which they are accountable'." "Despite the violence, there really does seem hope that South Africans are starting to find each other."

SOWETAN

Government Reluctant To Act Against Afrikaners—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 30 September in a page 12 editorial comments on Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte's "'kid glove' treatment of 'Radio Pretoria'," saying it becomes "curious" after the station deliberately flouted the law earlier by remaining

on the air after its previous temporary license had expired. "In contrast, Post Office officials stormed a studio on the campus of the University of the Western Cape last year after a student radio station had decided to extend its broadcast to the surrounding community. The arrogance and bloated self-importance of rightwing groups are in no small measure due to the pussy-foot approach of the Government to their deliberate contraventions of the law."

BEELD

ANC-Afrikaner Front Talks "Remarkable"—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 27 September remarks in a page 6 editorial: "The ANC and the rightwing AVF issue a joint statement. How remarkably times have changed! How history repeats itself! From absolute rejection of the ANC, the Conservative Party-driven AVF has now progressed to secret talks and public statements with the ANC," but then "more and more people are realizing that there is no other road in the search for solutions." But "it is not merely the fact of the ANC-AVF talks which is remarkable, but the content of the joint statement. Phrases like lack of communication, mutual understanding, building of trust, etc. indicate that a foundation for cooperation has already been laid. Another remarkable aspect is that the military leader, General Constand Viljoen, has taken the lead to seek a political solution, while the political leader, Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, wants to make war." "We hope that the revelation of the talks will not bedevil a promising initiative, though at some time or another the voters would have had to be informed about such talks. That is bound to be followed by some pain, and some loss of credibility. But it is the end result that counts: a negotiated settlement which serves the interests of South Africans and Afrikaners."

Radioactive Contamination Reports "Disturbing"—"Reports that an investigation into possible radioactive contamination has been extended to 15 scrap yards at Phalaborwa and the Rand is extremely disturbing," notes a second editorial on the same page of BEELD. "Very little is known (or has been made known) about the extent and seriousness of the contamination, but it is bad enough that a spokesman for the Council for Nuclear Safety has described the situation as serious but not critical, and conceded that the level of contamination is unacceptably high." But, the paper warns, "to try to placate the public by pretending there is 'no need for panic' and to state that 'no one will drop dead' is simply not good enough." "The public is entitled to know exactly what is going on."

Angola**Presidential Spokesman Denies Agreement on Savimbi Meeting**

LD3009125793 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Excerpt] Aldomiro da Conceicao, the spokesman for the Angolan president, told RDP1 this morning that the LUSA report, according to which Sao Tomean President Miguel Trovoadá said that the Angolan Government will accept a meeting between Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Savimbi, is groundless.

[Begin recording] [Conceicao] What we said is that a meeting between Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi could be the finish line of the negotiating process and never its starting line.

[Correspondent Ismenia Gomes] So you do not expect this meeting to be held soon?

[Conceicao] Not soon, because there is, shall we say, a lot to be resolved before the meeting takes place. There are still many rough edges to be ironed out in order for the meeting to occur. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Savimbi Says 'Under Pressure' on Cease-Fire

LD2909143293 Lisbon RTP-1 Television Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] [Announcer] From his headquarters in Huambo, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi has sent a message to the Portuguese people. It is an attempt to recover the trust of the Portuguese and a reiteration that UNITA is interested in peace.

[Begin Savimbi recording] For Portugal, a very fraternal embrace from which we will not let leaders divide us. We will pass, but the people will stay. It is in the love, dignity and respect of those who have what they have. In separate but loved motherlands, we will find the greatest construction that passes through man and stays in history. For Portugal and for all the Portuguese, a very serious and sincere embrace from one who still speaks of fighting but could speak of peace, but searches for peace—with you, with everyone—so that one day Portugal will also be a land that welcomes us, and all Portuguese will be aware that this land likes you all. [sentence as heard] An embrace to you all.

[Announcer] But the sanctions that the United Nations has imposed on UNITA are seriously worrying Savimbi. He says he laid down his weapons and does not understand why the sanctions remain; as a result his movement is losing positions. On Friday, UNITA's Political Commission is to meet and make a statement. If they are not heard, Savimbi says they will return to the war. Fatima Torres interviewed Jonas Savimbi in Huambo:

[Torres] I am currently in Huambo, where a few moments ago I interviewed Dr. Jonas Savimbi on important topics such as the situation of the Portuguese in Cuito, relations with Lisbon and the cease-fire.

[Begin recording] [Torres] Regarding the cease-fire, Dr. Savimbi, is it being observed by one side or the other? What information do you have?

[Savimbi] From my view, I think we are observing it. [words indistinct] For how long I don't know, because now I am under pressure: a cease-fire was proclaimed, the punishment continues. The United Nations belongs to the forum of international public law. [words indistinct]. And it punishes a party? That is not impartiality. I am now under pressure. Was it worth it? I will try to hang on until Friday.

[Torres] And with regard to the sanctions, will you wait until Friday? Does that mean that if by Friday the sanctions remain, you will respond with fire?

[Savimbi] No, I could lose control and that is normal.

[Torres] Is Friday the deadline?

[Savimbi] Friday there will be a declaration by the Political Commission. If I lose my influence [words indistinct], I have no intention of resuming the fighting, but I have also lost certain positions in seven days to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], which would never have otherwise managed to take them. But I am not the one to decide. But Friday [word indistinct] it will be a difficult meeting.

[Torres] Does this mean you are very worried about the international sanctions?

[Savimbi] No, no, I am not worried. What I am worried about is my people. If my position is not approved by the Political Commission, I don't know what will happen.

[Torres] And what is your position?

[Savimbi] My position is to maintain the cease-fire. But if I lose positions, because I am not a politician but a soldier and to lose positions, Chiquilenges, Chongoroi, Cuvelai, Dongo, it is not possible, not possible. [sentence as heard]

[Torres] Those seven [as heard] were lost in the last few days?

[Savimbi] After the cease-fire.

[Torres] How are your relations with Lisbon at the moment?

[Savimbi] Well, you are talking about the [Portuguese] government. It is in no one's interest to have this permanent tension between Angola and Lisbon. I say this deliberately. It is not between Angola and Luanda, it is between Angola and Lisbon. [as heard]. Angola is large. Lisbon cannot only talk with Luanda, let it talk to the Angolans and us to the Portuguese.

[Torres] Are you still angry with the Portuguese Government?

[Savimbi] I have never been, but I think it is a bit contradictory. I sent a UNITA delegation who wants peace, why did the delegation lose so much time.

[Torres] What is the possibility of the Portuguese in Cuito leaving? What is your position?

[Savimbi] [word indistinct] in 48 hours planes will land and take the Portuguese.

[Torres] Which planes?

[Savimbi] Not Portuguese planes.

[Torres] Does this mean the Portuguese are in the MPLA-controlled area or the UNITA area?

[Savimbi] I saw today when the chief of staff spoke the situation is [word indistinct], some of them are already here in the south of Huambo, others are in Bie. The majority are with us. They could leave tomorrow.

[Torres] Will it be a Red Cross plane?

[Savimbi] It is important and necessary.

[Torres] What are the next steps to ensure that one day Angola will have peace?

[Savimbi] Openness—that will be the topic of the next interview.

[Torres] Is there any chance, short or medium term, of a meeting with Eduardo dos Santos?

[Savimbi] Not just yet.

[Torres] Could you invite Dr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos to meet you face to face?

[Savimbi] He is not a doctor, as far as I know.

[Torres] But would you like to invite him to meet you face to face?

[Savimbi] I am always ready. [end recording]

Government Marks Anniversary of 1992 Elections

MB2909202793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Sep 93

["Declaration" issued by the Angolan Government on the occasion of the first anniversary of the first multi-party general elections; place and date not given]

[Text] The Angolan Government could not let go unnoticed the memorable date of 29 September 1992, when all the Angolan people from Cabinda to Cunene, and from the sea to the eastern region, in a show of profound political maturity, exercised for the first time in their history the sovereign right of freely electing their legitimate representatives to the supreme organs of state power.

In taking part in the elections on that date, the Angolan people did it in the complete belief that they were not merely laying down the foundations for the creation of a democratic state of law, but also hoping that they would be building a lasting peace in which Angolans, regardless of their standpoints and political beliefs, would work together for the sake of the common cause of national reconstruction. The hopes that they then nurtured were once again thwarted by the political intolerance of Jonas Savimbi, who did not hesitate to drag the Angolan people into a national tragedy with the sole purpose of fulfilling a personal ambition that has already caused thousands of innocent victims.

The Angolan Government cannot but note that in the face of the seriousness of the situation in Angola, there has been a growing understanding and even a spirit of solidarity from the international community, which has already opted for adopting concrete measures likely to contribute to the efforts that have been made at various levels to make the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] give up violence and adopt a posture that is in line with its statutes as a political party and with the laws in force in the Republic of Angola.

On this historic date, the government hopes that those Angolans who have once again resorted to arms to try to impose through violence their will on all the Angolan people will reconsider their attitude by returning to the democratic fold, because ours is a huge country, and we are very few to fulfill the major task of raising a united and prosperous nation from the ashes.

Profoundly worried about the dramatic situation afflicting those living in zones of active conflict, particularly in Cuito, the Angolan Government regards it as a matter of urgency that the United Nations should impress on UNITA the importance of abiding by the spirit of the Security Council resolutions on Angola by neither preventing nor hindering urgent relief operations aimed at civilians.

Reiterating its unshakable political will and complete availability aimed at finding a negotiated solution to the dispute, the Government of the Republic of Angola firmly encourages the special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola to continue with his contacts designed to hold an African summit in Libreville with the aim of advising and calling to reason the UNITA leader so that he abides by the rules of the democratic game in Angola and resumes dialogue with the government as soon as possible and in line with the principles outlined in the Bicesse Accord and relevant UN Security Council resolutions.

UNITA Official: Troops on Ground Observing Cease-Fire

LD2909210993 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1800 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Excerpt] Our special correspondent Mario Ribeiro reports from Huambo:

[Begin recording] [Ribeiro] Cuito is a totally destroyed city. The war has left not a single building intact, there is not a single spot that does not bear the scars of war. The point of honor for UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] at this stage is the observance of the cease-fire. With me is General Chilingutula, the UNITA deputy chief of staff and also commander of the Cuito theater of operations. Is the cease-fire really being observed?

[Chilingutula] I must point out that the cease-fire is being scrupulously observed. More important than my words is the fact that you have witnessed the fact with your own eyes. Since our commander in chief ordered the unilateral cease-fire on 20 September, the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] have been obeying that order. As for the other side, the government troops, at the level of local commands, unit commanders, and the men themselves, are also endeavoring to observe the cease-fire; they have adhered to the cease-fire. But their high command, their general staff, want their troops here in Cuito, and therefore FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], to continue attacking FALA positions. On the first day of the cease-fire, we saw the FAPLA troops come out to meet the FALA, to fraternize, to ask for food. [passage indistinct] From that day there has been a cease-fire in force on the ground. The sole exception is provided by the MiG planes that Luanda sends every day. [passage omitted] [end recording]

UNITA Said Preventing Relief Operations in Cuito

MB2909203893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is not observing its unilateral cease-fire. In Cuito, UNITA is preventing the creation of security conditions necessary for the distribution of relief aid. This was disclosed by Bie Province Governor Luis Paulino dos Santos:

[Begin recording] [Dos Santos] In Cuito, we are still witnessing the movement and deployment of UNITA personnel in the outlying areas of the city. They are also approaching our positions. It has also been confirmed that UNITA has begun to cannibalize houses which were hit during the nine-month shelling.

[Unidentified correspondent] Living conditions are deteriorating in Cuito. There have been repeated appeals from the city. What measures have the government taken to minimize the suffering of the residents?

[Dos Santos] We have been making appeals to nongovernmental organizations and UN agencies mediating in the dispute. We could take steps right away like in other areas controlled by the government. The only hindrance is UNITA's behavior because we do not have the necessary security guarantees to carry out any relief operation to assist the victims of this war. What we have been trying to do is to seek some sort of assistance from the World Food Program so that our operations can be

assured. So far, there has been no response, which suggests that either people are not certain or there are no UNITA guarantees for relief operations to start. So, UNITA has not given the green light. Like the minister of assistance and social reintegration said yesterday, we are ready to send in goods, but we are awaiting for UNITA guarantees. [end recording]

Botswana

Government Denies Country Channeling Arms to UNITA

MB2909122193 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] The Botswana Government has dismissed as false recent allegations by an Angolan Army officer that military supplies for the opposition UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement came through Botswana.

Interviewed by BOPA, the permanent secretary responsible for political affairs in the office of the president, Mr. Molotsiwa Selepeng, said today that the government was not aware that military supplies for UNITA pass through Botswana. He stressed that such a thing could not be allowed to happen if it was against Botswana's policy.

A South African daily newspaper reported the chief of staff of the Angolan forces, General Joao Batista de Matos, as having said military supplies for UNITA continued to come in through Namibia, Botswana and Zaire. Mr. Selepeng mentioned that Botswana and Angola were friendly countries, and if such a thing happens, the latter should approach the former. He was critical of General de Matos for not having the courtesy to talk to Botswana before going to the press about the allegation. He said the government ("deprecates") that, adding that Botswana would take up the issue with the Angolan Government.

President Receives Leader of Mozambique's Renamo

MB2909200193 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, received the leader of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, at his office this afternoon as part of Mr. Dhlakama's tour of African states.

A news release from the Department of Foreign Affairs says Mr. Dhlakama briefed the president on progress being made on the implementation of the General Peace Agreement signed in Rome in October last year between Renamo and the Mozambican Government. Mr. Dhlakama informed the president that Renamo was committed to the peace process and was working

together with the Government of Mozambique to ensure the holding of a general election in October 1994.

The release further said Mr. Dhlakama appealed to Sir Ketumile and to all African leaders to lend material and diplomatic support so that the people of Mozambique can achieve a peaceful transition to democracy as envisaged in the Rome Peace Accord.

Mozambique

Renamo Fails To Attend Meeting With Government, UN

MB2909115693 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] A (?scheduled) meeting between the Mozambican Government, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], and the United Nations to begin revising the timetable for implementing the country's peace accord did not take place on Tuesday [28 Sep] as planned due to the absence of the Renamo representative. The top Renamo officials in Maputo, including the movement's chief negotiator, Raul Domingos, and general secretary, Vicente Ululu, flew unexpectedly to the Renamo bush headquarters in the central district of Maringue at the weekend and have not yet returned.

The MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY says their departure is clearly linked to a statement issued on Friday [24 September] by the Renamo National Council, which suggested that next year's elections could be held without demobilizing government and Renamo troops. (?Three meetings) on the new timetable were held in Maputo last month. The negotiators failed to approve the document because of Renamo objections. Mr. Domingos complained of technical problems, but one of the government's negotiators, Labor Minister Teodato Hanguana described the difficulties as (?profoundly) political.

Renamo Official Favors Single Army Before Elections

MB2909101393 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 29 Sep 93 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Ngonyamo Believes a Single Army Will Be in Place Before Elections"]

[Text] (Maputo) This is the full text of the brief interview granted by General Mateus Ngonyamo, head of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] team to the

commission overseeing the formation of a single army, to Mozambique Television [TVM] on 27 September:

TVM: Is there time to form a new army prior to elections?

Ngonyamo: I think so, because we are working to that end. You can see that forces have not been confined or demobilized yet, but we have a group that is already undergoing training in Nyanga. This is an effort we are making with a view to implementing that plan. Our aim is to work toward the formation of the new army prior to elections. What we are discussing now is when and how that will be done so the process can move forward.

TVM: The accord was achieved one year ago. How is morale among the Renamo soldiers?

Ngonyamo: Delays in the implementation of the accord are a source of concern to all Mozambican people, not just Renamo soldiers. They have understood their cease-fire orders and are now waiting for the day when they must go to their confinement points. Some are waiting to be demobilized so they can rejoin society as common citizens. There has been no problem up to now. We are happy to say that our combatants are very disciplined. It has been one year and the peace process has been stagnant, but our soldiers remain in their bases even though they have no food, sometimes no water, and no clothes. They continue to abide by the order to cease fire.

Poll: Frelimo, Renamo Receive Equal Support in Manica

MB2909101493 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 29 Sep 93 p 1

[Excerpts] (Chimoio) An opinion poll conducted by "Gestinform" [expansion unknown] in Chimoio, the capital of Manica Province, between 19 and 26 September suggests that there is little difference in the support enjoyed by Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] in that province concerning the presidential and legislative vote. [passage omitted]

The results follow:

Presidential elections: Chissano—41 percent; Dhlakama—36.9 percent; Arouca—3.4 percent; None—9.9 percent; No reply—8.8 percent.

Legislative elections: Frelimo—39.6 percent; Renamo—35.6 percent; Mozambique United Front—4 percent; Mozambican Nationalist Movement—3.3 percent; None—6 percent; No reply—11.5 percent. [passage omitted]

Guinea

Two Protesters Dead, 30 Wounded in Demonstrations

AB2809212693 Paris AFP in English 2053 GMT 28 Sep 93

[Text] Conakry, Sep 28 (AFP)—Two demonstrators were killed and about 30 others wounded Tuesday [28 September] when riot police tried to prevent a political protest from taking place, opposition parties here said.

The deaths resulted from bullet wounds, they added.

Witnesses said there had been numerous arrests and several policemen were also wounded, although official figures have not yet been released.

Mamadi Mara, the president of the National Democratic Forum, a grouping of about 30 opposition parties, said riot police tried to stop the demonstration taking place.

The protest in Guinea's capital was one of a series of demonstrations demanding that a transitional government of national unity be set up.

Witnesses said the police lined up at Conakry's market and stadium—the protest venue—and let off tear-gas and sprayed the crowd with water after demonstrators hurled stones at them.

On Sunday, about 30,000 people attended another opposition meeting here which called for the creation of an independent election commission prior to presidential elections on December 5.

"If our requests are not met, we will continue to press our demands right up until midnight on December 4th," an opposition leader vowed Sunday.

Guinea's first multi-party legislative and presidential elections had originally been set for the end of 1992, but were postponed without explanation.

Guinea's president, General Lansana Conte, later decided to hold the two elections on different dates, with the parliamentary vote coming 60 days after the presidential elections. The opposition parties are against this decision.

Liberia

Interim Legislature Passes Revised ECOWAS Treaty Act

AB2909190593 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] An act ratifying the revised Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] dated July 21 has been signed into law by the Interim Legislative Assembly, ILA. The act, which was passed at the assembly's regular session yesterday, now sets forth the full implementation of all obligations, cognizance, terms, and conditions as contained in the ECOWAS Treaty which should be carried into full conclusion.

With the latest approval by the ILA, the president of the Republic of Liberia is empowered to give full force and effect to the promises as contained in this treaty.

Niger

President Appeals for Cancellation of Third World Debts

AB3009101793 Dakar PANA in English 0911 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Niamey, 30 Sep (ANP/PANA)—Niger President Mahamane Ousmane, addressing the United Nations' 48th General Assembly Tuesday [28 September], called on the developed nations to immediately demonstrate collective statesmanship by accepting to cancel all debts of the least developed nations. He said that the debt was "unpayable" and that it posed an increasing burden on poor nations, thereby aggravating their economic and social problems. "This negative trend in our countries must be stopped, he said. Debt, he said, also threatened the development of germinating democracies in the least developed nations. He said that the right to development was an element of human rights.

Lately, the advanced nations have made the practice of human rights in underdeveloped countries a precondition for receiving increased development aid. Ousmane said that the savings made from disarmament, following the end of the cold war, should be channeled into the eradication of poverty, so miserable that it has become unacceptable to human conscience.

Nigeria

Governors Reject Talks Between Interim Government, Abiola

AB2909204093 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] The 16 NRC [National Republican Convention] governors in the country have rejected any move toward dialogue on what ever [word indistinct] between the interim national government and Chief Abiola. In a statement presented to the head of state, Chief Ernest Shonekan, in Abuja today, the governors warned that any attempt to hold dialogue would only lead to further uneasiness in many parts of the country. They stated that [words indistinct] the annulled June 12 election would only lead to (?chaos) all over the Federation. The governors told the head of state that the aspirations of Nigerians must not be equated with personal ambition of an individual to become president at all costs.

In another development, six governors from the eastern part of the country have threatened to review their stand on the current political impasse if a section of the country continues to blackmail and play on the intelligence of the rest of the country over the annulled presidential election. In a statement they presented to

the head of state, Chief Ernest Shonekan, in Abuja today, the governors said any attempt to (?renovate closed) issues will be strongly and resolutely resisted by them. They expressed concern that even though Nigerians voted [words indistinct] in the June 12 election, a section of the country not only voted for [words indistinct] but is currently bent on destroying the country for selfish and ethnic reasons. They pointed out that although [words indistinct] and justice and equity, must not only believe in [word indistinct], but must also avoid soiling their fingers with ethnicity and tribal sentiments.

Methods for Selection of Election Candidates Announced

AB2909183693 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Excerpts] Option A4 is to be used for the selection of candidates for the forthcoming presidential and local government elections. The chairman of the National Electoral Commission [NEC], Professor Okon Uya, announced this yesterday in Abuja at the end of the meeting of the interim national government [ING]. State House correspondent, Ojie Ogbonaya Ojie, has details:

[Begin Ojie recording] Professor Uya, who was at the meeting of the Interim Executive Council and leaders of the two political parties, said that the decision to retain Option A4 followed government's approval of the recommendations of the tripartite committee which worked out the modalities and (?different timetables) for the elections. He announced that under the arrangement, ward congresses of both parties to nominate councillorship candidates [and] elect delegates to local government and state congresses had been fixed for the 20th of November this year. He further gave highlights of the timetables. [passage omitted]

The NEC chairman also stated that under the timetable, president and local government election campaigns begin on January 10 next year while deadline for the submission of names of presidential and vice presidential candidates to NEC ends on January 11, 1994. The third meeting of the ING, presided over by the head of state, Ernest Shonekan, also reviewed the state of the nation as well as arrangements for the national day celebrations. Chief Shonekan is expected to broadcast to the nation on the independence day.

Abiola Reacts to Election Plans; SDP Boycotts Meeting

AB2909121793 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 29 Sep 93

[From the press review]

[Text] While the VANGUARD reports that Chief M.K.O. Abiola, the SDP [Social Democratic Party] flag bearer, has condemned plans to organize a fresh presidential poll in Nigeria. The GUARDIAN on its part credits Abiola as urging the military to resolve the

political crisis in the country. In another report, the VANGUARD says the SDP failed to attend the meeting scheduled between it and the National Electoral Commission and the NRC [National Republican Convention] in Abuja yesterday.

Army Pledges To Uphold National Integrity

AB2909211593 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] The Nigerian Army has pledged to continue to protect the nation's integrity through ensuring peace and unity in the country. The general officer commanding 2 mechanized divisions of the Nigerian Army, Brigadier General Godwin Abbe, made the pledge in Ilorin today during a courtesy visit on Governor Shaaba Lafiagi of Kwara State. Brig. Gen. Abbe said the military had prepared to subject itself to civil military control. He said the Army had resolved to back up the administration of the nation so that peace could reign freely. Responding, Governor Shaaba Lafiagi appealed for the return of Nigerian troops serving in Liberia. He pledged that his administration would do everything possible to ensure the welfare of the Armed Forces personnel in the state.

Oil Workers Issue Statement, Join Pro-Democracy Protests

AB2909140593 Dakar PANA in English 1331 GMT 29 Sep

[Text] Lagos, 29 Sep (PANA) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria (PENGASSAN) joined Wednesday protests organized by 40 pro-democracy groups to force the country's interim government to hand over power to Moshood Abiola, the man who claimed victory in the annulled 12 June presidential elections.

A statement signed by PENGASSAN president, Bola Owodunni, made available to PANA Wednesday, directed all its members and affiliate associations to observe the three-day "stay away" called by the Campaign for Democracy (CD), the umbrella organization for Nigeria's 40 pro-democracy and human rights groups. The statement said PENGASSAN opposed strongly the attempt by Nigeria's interim government to hold fresh elections since the method of conducting these elections "cannot be guaranteed to be as free and fair as the June 12 election".

Nigeria's Interim National Government on Tuesday set the date for fresh elections for the country's two political parties—the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and the National Republican Conventions (NRC). Conventions for both parties were fixed for 7 to 9 January 1994, to be followed by local government and presidential elections on 19 February. But the statement by PENGASSAN said "fresh elections would not be acceptable to the people of Nigeria who have freely given their mandate on 12 June."

PENGASSAN groups managers and petroleum marketers in Nigeria's oil industry. It was not immediately clear whether junior workers in the oil industry would also join the protests.

Economic activity began grinding to a standstill Wednesday in Nigeria's economic capital as many people stayed at home on the first day of the protests called by the Campaign for Democracy. Most banks, shops and offices remained closed and there was little public transport available.

Senegal

Aid Donors 'Skeptical' in Face of Economic Crisis

AB2909213093 Paris AFP in French 0956 GMT 28 Sep 92

[Text] Dakar, 28 Sep (AFP)—Senegal needs 60 billion CFA francs (1.2 billion French francs) by the end of the year to meet its obligations, but a failure in negotiations between the government and trade unions on an emergency plan aimed at reviving the economy has made donors skeptical. "The Senegalese Government could hope to obtain two-thirds of this sum if the austerity measures it is soliciting are applied by the end of September," one person said, refusing to envisage any decision that the World Bank or the IMF would make.

The donors consider the imposition of new taxes (the generalization of a value-added tax, the removal of customs duty exemptions, corporate taxes, and so on) as being in the "right direction" towards the paying off the state's budget deficit of 180 billion CFA francs (Fr3.6 billion). Of the 60 billion CFA francs needed, Senegal was given assurances that it would receive 10 billion from France, 7 billion from Japan, 3 billion from the United States—and would be able to reschedule the debt on 20 billion—a donors' representative told AFP. The initial effects of austerity measures could help to generate the remaining 20 billion, he added.

Senegal is surviving on bilateral aid, especially from France. Its foreign and internal debts are higher than

\$3.5 billion, and in 1993, tax revenues were expected to register a "fall" of 30 billion CFA francs (Fr600 million). Foreign exchange earning sectors (peanuts, phosphates, textiles, fisheries, and tourism) have been losing money for the past two years due to slides in prices, poor product quality, and high manpower costs.

The government no longer has the means to pay the 66,000 civil servants whose annual salaries amount to 130 billion CFA francs (Fr2.6 billion), representing 60

of fiscal revenue or 50

of the state's operating budget, which has been paid since 1991 through loans. The World Bank and the IMF believe that the wage bill should not exceed 90 billion CFA francs (Fr1.8 billion). The salary cuts, initially fixed at 15

by the austerity plan, have been revised downwards under pressure from trade unions, but no formal agreement had been reached on 26 September, when negotiations broke down.

The austerity plan is ambitious. Senegal puts budgetary savings from the plan at 21 billion CFA francs (Fr1.2 billion) before the end of 1993. The state's arrears are expected to fall to 72 billion CFA francs (Fr44 billion), its 1992 level. According to official projections, settlement of the debt is programmed for 1995. Donors are careful not "to show optimism," even if the unions adopt the austerity plan. "Although the measures are good in theory, they can only become good in practice if they are implemented. To date, nothing has shown that Senegal has the capacity to do this."

Since customs exemptions equal customs revenue, they recall that "to fight fraud is to fight corruption," [sentence as received] "But often, instructions come from the top of the state hierarchy and have no effect," one of the donors said. The donors also stress that Senegal has not fulfilled any of the commitments made over the last few years, and that with a per capita income of \$120, it is among those African countries which receive the highest amount of external aid.

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